Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1854. VOL. XXIII, NO. 10.

Select Poetry.

A SUMMER RAMBLE.

BY WM. C. BRYANT.

The quiet August noon has come,
A slumberous silence fills the sky,
The fields are still, the woods are dumb,
In glassy sleep the waters lie.

And mark yon soft, white clouds that rest
Above our vale, a moveless throng;
The cattle on the mountain's breast
Enjoy the grateful shadow long.

Oh, how unlike those merry hours
In early June when earth laughs out,
When the fresh winds make love to flowers,
And woodlands sing and waters shout.

When in the grass sweet voices talk,
And strains of tiny music swell
From every moss-cup of the rock,
From every nameless blossom's bell.

But now a joy too deep for sound,
A peace no other season knows,
Hushes the heavens and wraps the ground,
The blessings of supreme repose.

Away! I will not be, to-day,
The only slave of toil and care,
Away from desk and dust! away!
I'll be as idle as the air.

Beneath the open sky abroad,
Among the plants and breathing things,
The sinless, peaceful works of God,
I'll share the calm the season brings.

Come, thou, in whose soft eyes I see
The gentle meaning of thy heart,
One day amid the woods with me,
From men and all their cares apart.

And where, upon the meadow's breast,
The shadow of the thicket lies,
The blue wild flowers thou gatherest
Shall glow yet deeper in thine eyes.

Come, and when mid the calm profound,
I turn those gentle eyes to seek,
They, like the lovely landscape round,
Of innocence and peace shall speak.

Rest here, beneath the unmoving shade,
And on the silent valleys gaze,
Winding and widening, till they fade
In yon soft ring of summer haze.

The village trees their summits rear
Still as its spire, and yonder flock
At rest in those calm fields appear
As chiselled from the lifeless rock.

One tranquil mount the scene o'erlooks—
There the hushed winds their sabbath keep,
While a near hum from bees and brooks
Comes faintly like the breath of sleep.

Well may the gazer deem that when,
Worn with the struggles and the strife,
And heart-sick at the wrongs of men,
The good forsake the scenes of life;

Like this deep quiet that, awhile,
Lingers the lovely landscape o'er,
Shall be the peace whose holy smile
Welcomes him to a happier shore.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MANCHESTER, PA.—A fire broke out on Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, in the paper mill of Howard & Co., Manchester, which, before it was stopped, proved one of the most destructive that has ever visited that village. The fire originated near the roof, from sparks from the chimney, and the building being composed of wood—filled with the most combusible materials—it spread with great rapidity. In a few minutes the entire structure was in ruins, and the adjoining property—three small frame houses and saw mill of Messrs. I. & A. Patterson—was also in flames, and beyond all efforts to save them. A large quantity of sawed and unsawed lumber, scattered around the two mills, was likewise destroyed.

The frame houses were inhabited by families of workmen employed in the mill, named Chandles, Wylie, and Potz, who, however, managed to save the largest part of their furniture. The heaviest sufferers by the calamity are Howard & Co., their loss being estimated at $16,000 or $18,000. On this there is an insurance of $3,000 in the Delaware Mutual, and $1,500 in some other office. Messrs. I. & A. Patterson will lose about $9,000, the total value of the property consumed. We understand that their policy of insurance expired only a few weeks ago, and from some cause they neglected to get it renewed. They had another saw mill immediately adjacent to the one burnt, which, however, was not injured. About fifty men were employed in the paper mill, who, of course, are all thrown out of work for the present.—*Pitts. Post, Oct. 2.*

MELANCHOLY BEREAVEMENT OF THREE CHILDREN.—A sad and fatal accident occurred in Harrison Township, this county, on last Sunday, the 3d instant. Mr. Asa Crokett was in the woods, near his house, engaged in felling timber. The butt of a tree which he had chopped down clung to the stump, and in passing under the trunk for the purpose of getting to the other side, it fell, striking him with tremendous force on the temple, crushing his skull in a shocking manner. His three children were with him at the time, the eldest of whom is nine or ten years old. Instead of alarming the neighbors, they stayed with their father till after dark, when death put an end to his sufferings. The accident happened about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The little children slept in their cabin that night by themselves, and when inquired of the next morning by a person who came to their cabin, where their father was, replied that they had "no father now—he was out in the woods dead." The body was pointed out by the children, and an inquest held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.—*Ohio Northwest, Sept. 6.*

WHO LIT THE LAMPS?

Upon the rocky coast of Cornwall, there stood some years ago, and may be standing yet, an old-fashioned light-house. It was placed amid some dangerous rocks and was found a great blessing to mariners frequenting that coast, in directing them in dark and stormy nights. Many were the shipwrecks it prevented and many were the blessings that were breathed forth to heaven by the sailors for its guiding and cheering light.

You would have thought that every body would have been glad that the light-house stood upon these rocks and rejoiced in the good it did. But they did not.

There were a set of wicked men who looked upon the light-house with angry eyes, and often wished some storm would sweep it quite away. They longed to see the vessels wrecked, that they might gather some of the spoils that came from their destruction; and they therefore hated the light-house that thus deprived them of their treasures. These wicked men were called "wreckers," and when stormy nights came on, they might be seen looking out for their prey, and even building large fires upon the shores to deceive the ships, and lead them out of the way, and get them dashed to pieces on the rocks.

Still the light-house stood, watched over and kept by the merciful eyes and arms of a kind, protecting God.

It was inhabited, at the time I am writing about, by a good man and his little girl; and it is about this little girl my story must be told. She had a very pious mother, who when she died had given her holy counsels, and left her a large favorite Bible as her property. You may be sure that the last words of her dear mother were not soon forgotten; while the Bible she had left was looked upon with no little reverence and love.

The light-house was so placed upon the rocks, that at low water, when the tide was out, you could walk from it to the shore; but at high water no body could get to it, as no boat could ride in safety among the rocks and breakers. All the food the inmates needed and other things they used, were thus brought to them, or fetched by them at low water, and the good man of the light-house had often to go on shore for them.

One day he had gone as usual, leaving the little girl alone in the light-house, when some of the wreckers seized him and determined to prevent him going back to light his lamps, in the hope that some ship would be wrecked. The poor man was in great distress when he was a prisoner of these wicked men, and begged hard to be allowed to return. But in vain; there they kept him till long after the tide came in, and the dark night had gathered and it became impossible for him to return. At last they let him go, and he stood upon the shore in great distress. The night was gradually becoming a very stormy one. The wild winds roared furiously. The rain fell in torrents. The thunder rolled terrifically. The sea dashed furiously around the light-house, sometimes covering it entirely with its waves. What was he to do?

The lantern at the top of his house was all dark. He could see some ships in the distance, and he trembled lest they should be wrecked for want of his lamps being lighted. He knew his little girl was all alone and too little to do anything to help the difficulty; so there he stood in deep distress, while around him were the savage wreckers, glorying in the success of their wicked scheme, and looking for a large booty for the morning, when all of a sudden the light-house was lighted up, and its bright and glowing rays shot far across the troubled sea. The sailors far off were delighted as they caught its beams; and the good man himself was overcome with surprise, while he exclaimed, "Who has lit the lamps?"

Very distressed indeed was the little girl, when she found her father did not return as she expected. She watched the tide come rolling up and covering the rocks, so cutting off all the way to the shore. She heard the wind get up, and trembled as she felt it rock the light-house. She noticed the dark night setting in, and saw the storm beginning to rise. She looked out, and then she caught a glimpse of the ships in the distance, and knew that if the lamps were not lighted they would probably be wrecked, and in her distress began to think what she should do. At last a text of Scripture, one of her mother's last words, came into her mind—"Call upon me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee." So down she knelt and prayed earnestly to God to help her in her trouble, and rising, walked to see if she could light the lamps herself. She saw the long stick with which her father lit them. Down stairs accordingly she went, and with great labor dragged up a table and climbed on it, and tried again but still she could not reach the lamps. Down again she went to get something more to stand on, when her eye fell on her mother's large Bible, which she carried up with great labor to the lantern and placed it on the table. But now perhaps she thought it would be wrong to stand upon the Bible she so much reverenced, and she paused a little before she did it, and to pray to God to help her light the lamps. Then climbing up she stood tip-toe on the book, and to her joy found that she could just reach the lamps. In a minute all the lamps were lighted, and the lantern blazed out, to the joy of the sailors in the ships, the surprise and gladness of her father, and the shame and disappointment of the wicked wreckers on the shore. Such is my story. It is quite true; and as I have told you, I have been thinking of other mariners and wreckers than those on the coast of Cornwall. I have been thinking of a world of people all in danger of missing their way, and being forever ruined by the results of folly and sin. I have thought of wreckers in the shape of wicked men and youths, who would fain blight and destroy those by whom they are surrounded. And I have thought of the Church of God, with the light of truth, and the means of presenting the way of peace and safety in her possession as a light-house to the world, in which even a child may help to kindle the lamps, and save some poor voyager for eternity from destruction and from woe.

Look around you, dear child, and see if you cannot light some lamp of truth and love, which shall help to save and bless your fellow-men.

LAMP OF LOVE.

Gale on the Texas Coast.

Immense Destruction of Property.

MATAGORDA DESTROYED.

* *AWFUL SHIPWRECKS, &c., &c.*

The coast of Texas was visited by a most disastrous gale, commencing on Sunday, the 18th, and lasting until Thursday night, the 21st inst.

In the Lavaca and Matagoda Bays there was much suffering and loss.

At Lavaca not much damage was sustained.

At Indianola the schooners Atlas and Fanny Mott were both driven through the wharves, and subsequently went on the beach, where they now lie. The Mott will be a total loss; the Atlas, probably, will be gotten off.

Saluria and Deckro's Point did not escape, but were even greater sufferers than on the bay above them. Many houses in both places were entirely washed away, some unroofed, and others taken off the blocks, there not being a single house that escaped serious damage, and quite a number being razed to the ground.

The schooners Alida and S. Belden, which had arrived on Sunday from Mobile, and were lying at anchor opposite Deckro's dragged into the reef, were capsized and totally lost, with both entire crews.

The U. S. schooner Fairy, belonging to the Light House Department, was beached, and is a total loss—crew saved.

The gale visited Matagorda with almost unparalleled fury, destroying nearly all the buildings in the place. Four lives were lost in the town, Mrs. Duffrey, Mr. Merriman, and a negro woman and child.

The steamboat Kate Ward was entirely wrecked near the town, Capt. Ward, his brother and nine of the crew perishing. But three only escaped by clinging to one of the wheels and were taken off on the 22d.

Schooner Tom Paine, Capt. F. Hulsemann, owned in Matagorda, was totally lost, with the captain and crew.

A vessel from Sabine, with lumber, lost on the peninsula; crew saved.

Crops of cane and cotton are blown down and nearly ruined. In fact, it is said not a bale of cotton is left in the country.

Quite a number of small crafts are reported lost with all their crews.

Trespalfacious, and the houses on the peninsula opposite, were all swept away, except Col. Lewis' and two others not recollected. Several lives are reported to have been lost, among which were two children of Capt. John Rugely, an old and much esteemed planter, who were killed by the house being blown down upon them.

An eyewitness to the devastation of Matagorda, says that he never could have conceived of such a sight as he witnessed between 4 and 5 o'clock on Monday morning; house crashing and breaking up, their materials flying through the air, women and children screaming and running whither they knew not, seeking protection, and when found, only to be driven forth again after a short lapse of time to find a new one, and in many instances in nearly a denuded state.

Corpus Christi and other places westward remain yet to be heard from, as also the country. —*N. O. Picayune, of the 20th.*

Greyhounds of Africa.

Nothing evinces more the aristocratic tastes of the Arabs of Sahara, than their treatment of their greyhounds. Here, as in all other Arab countries, the common dog, whatever the utility of his employments in protecting the tents and flocks, is still regarded a contemptible and troublesome servant—a disagreeable necessity. The greyhound alone, as the companion of his chivalrous pastimes, is treated by the Arab with affectionate attention and respect. While, therefore, the faithful watch dog is driven forth from the tent, treated as a vulgar brute, and allowed to seek his food among the offal and bones that have been thrown out, the greyhound sleeps in the men's apartment, on a carpet beside his master, or even on his bed. He is abundantly but carefully fed with kosskoos and in summer, cakes are made for him of milk and stoned dates, which are said to be highly tonic. If a thorough bred animal, he will not drink out of a dirty vessel, nor will he taste milk in which any one has put his hands. He is defended from the cold with coverlets like the horse, the Arabs having no objection to his being sensitive in this respect—it is an evidence of high blood.—They delight in decking him with ornaments, and make for him collars of cowry shells, to which they attach talismans to secure him from the blight of the evil eye.

At the age of four days the pups are removed from the mother, and fed with goat's or camel's milk, mixed with dates and kosskoos.

At the age of three or four months, the education of the greyhound is begun by the children starting jerboas, or small deer, and inducing him to give chase. He soon becomes so fond of this pastime, that he will bark round the holes, to induce the youngsters to renew the sport. The next game on which he is tried is the hare, then the young gazzelle. At the end of a year he attained his full strength and is advanced to be the companion of the tent, who teaches him to hunt the full sized gazelle. The Arab talks to him as a human being. "Listen to me, friend; thou must bring me some venison, I am tired of eating nothing but dates;" whereupon the dog leaps, wheels about, and intimates as plainly as possible, that he understand his master's wish, and is abundantly willing to comply.

When the dog perceives a herd of thirty or forty gazelles, he trembles with joy, and looks wistfully at his master. "Ha! young Jew," says the Arab, "thou wilt not say this time that thou hast not seen them." He then unties an ox-skin, and refreshes the body of the dog with a sprinkling of water. The impatient animal turns on him an imploring eye, he is loosed on the game, and bounds away; but yet conceals himself, crouches down if he is perceived; makes a zigzag course; and it is not till fairly within reach that he darts, with all his strength, choosing the finest of the herd as his victim.—When the hunter cuts up the gazelle, he gives the dog part of the loin; if he were offered any and refuse, he would reject it with disdain.

A thorough bred hound will hunt with no one but his master; and he manifests due self-respect in his choice of a prey. If on loosing him his master has pointed out a fine large gazelle, and he has succeeded only in taking a small and middling looking one, he seems to feel the reproach that attaches to his failure, slinks away ashamed instead of claiming his accustomed share. He always accompanies his master when visiting, and shares whatever hospitalities he receives. By his extreme cleanliness, the kindliness of his manners, and the respect for the usages of society, he shows himself worthy of the attentions thus bestowed upon him.—When the Arab returns after a somewhat prolonged absence, his dog makes a single bound from the tent to the saddle, and welcomes him with caresses.

The greyhound of Sahara is very superior to that of the coast. He is tall and fawn-colored, has a thin muzzle, black tongue and palate, large forehead, short ears, muscular neck, very short hair, no paunch, dry limbs, and the muscles of croup well marked. A pretty good one is considered worth a fine camel; but those which take the largest gazelles will bring as much as a horse. A family hunter, however, is never sold: an Arab would as soon think of selling one of his sons. When he dies, it is a time of mourning in the tent; women and children weep and lament as for a member of the family.

From the Boston Traveller.

Remarkable Freaks of Lightning.

NEWBURYPORT, Friday, Sept. 8, '54.

One of the most remarkable feats of lightning ever known in this vicinity, and the most singular we ever read of, happened in Byfield on Wednesday evening last, during the thunder storm. The house of Mr. Henry Rogers, located upon a slight eminence, entirely free from trees and shrubbury, was struck by lightning and almost totally destroyed, without the slightest injury to the inmates. As near as we could judge, the lightning entered the roof, near the centre, and tore therefrom on each side about one-third part of the whole surface. The house was one story, and directly beneath this place was a bed on which were sleeping three children. So near were they to the roof that the bed posts of the bedstead came within a foot of the boards, which were thrown to the ground, north and south. The charge then passed to the east part of the house, tearing off the entire end, and throwing fragments over forty-eight yards into a neighboring field; it then entered a bed-room, split the head and foot-boards from a bed-stead occupied by two young men, shattered the posts, tearing the paper from the walls, thence passing into another room, taking from under a feather bed, on which was lying Mr. Rogers and wife, a straw bed, and scattering the straw in every direction. Every pane of glass in the house was broken, and some of the fragments thrown thirty six feet in a southerly direction. The lightning then separated, taking a southerly and northerly course, throwing a privy upon a stone wall, passing through a barn in which were animals and a quantity of hay, then along the road, splitting from a rock upon a stone wall a piece weighing twenty pounds, throwing it some ten feet into the road, and passing into the earth. Mrs. Rogers was the only person awake. She heard the report, which she says was very loud, and saw the destruction going on, which she represents as bewildering and incomprehensible. The lightning must have passed within a few inches of the heads of the young men, as the head and foot boards, which were shattered, could not have been more than that distance from their heads. Everything in the house was in the most singular confusion. Articles were passed from one room to another, cards from a rack were found behind a mirror which hung opposite, a piece of meat which hung in the cellarway was found on the second floor, and a pouch of powder was found perfect in the road. The stove was shattered and broken crockery were drove in all directions, fragments of furniture pierced the partitions, and everything mysterious in its disposition. The clock was stopped at three minutes to eleven—the pendulum was displaced and has not been found. Had a keg of powder exploded in the cellar, it would not have made a more perfect wreck. But yet, strange as it was not one of the seven inmates was injured. A scientific friend, whom we induced to visit the spot with us, enjoins upon us to present it as one of the most remarkable illustrations of the protection afforded by a feather bed from the effects of lightning, as it is his opinion that this alone saved them from instant death.

Crowds of people have visited the spot, and and are still going, and the house is looked upon here as one worthy the attention of the curious.

A FEARFUL FALL.—A young man and young woman were found among the rocks, near the Falls of Paterson, on Monday morning, where they had lain all night, having fallen down a precipice on the night previous. The woman had both her legs and one arm broken, and the man had his back and ribs broken, and was otherwise injured.

Extraordinary Case.

The Paris correspondent of the Columbus *Journal* translates the following extraordinary and incredible story from late German papers:

A very rich old lady, the Countess de K——, had by her first marriage, two twin sons, whom she loved fondly. After having trembled a long while for their existence, she decided to quit Germany, her native country, where she possessed, independent of a vast and magnificent chateau, an immense property under rent. She traveled; consulted the most eminent physicians, and finally fixed her residence in Italy. There, under the influence of a beautiful sky, the two boys grew up, but they preserved the excessive nervous impressibility which had, since their infancy, put their lives in peril. The two boys had between them a remarkable resemblance; they both engaged in the culture of arts, but especially to painting. At sixteen years of age, they were already cited as masters; but at this epoch a new crisis appeared: the same symptoms; the same pains; the physcians decided that to prevent the return of these nervous crisises, the young men should be separated. They obstinately refused at first, but vanquished by the supplications of their distracted mother, they consented to the painful seperation. It was left to chance which one should leave the maternal roof, and it fell on Alfred.

Alfred K. started on the tour of Greece and Egypt; the journey was to contique a year. Alfred wrote regularly every day to his mother and brother; he sent them his drawings and his pictures. But what was remarkable, the young man who remained in Italy lived so perfectly the life of his brother, that he designed and painted exactly and simultaneously what his brother designed and painted after nature.—Each time that a package arrived from Athens or Alexandria, the paintings, the aquarells that they contained had already their duplicates in the studio of the brother—duplicates so faithful that the artists themselves could find no difference.

One day, returning from a journey in Upper Egypt, Alfred K. died and the physicians sent to the family a detailed account of all the circumstances which attended the death of the young man. The same day, at the same hour, and under circumstances, and with symptoms precisely identical, the brother who remained in Italy died, pronouncing the same words as his brother had pronounced.

The desolate mother, who was yet young, being but sixteen years older than her sons, returned to Germany, where her husband occupied a high position under government. Two years after her return, she gave birth a second time to two twin boys, who resembled, trait for trait, the twin sons whom she had so unfotunately lost. They received at their baptism the names of their deceased brothers. All the circumstances which had presided at the developement of the first children, were reproduced precisely with the second; the same nervous paroxysms; the same mysterious sympathies. Again the mother was advised to travel. This time she went into Spain; the boys exhibited the same taste for the arts, particularly for painting. At the age of sixteen, and day for day with the first brothers they fell sick. Then separation was ordered, but this time the mother resisted energetically; she was vanquished, however, by the persistence of their malady and the continued persuasion of the physcians, who declared that they would die if they remained together, on account of their extraodinary resemblance, of their nervous organization, which absorbed mutually the principles of their existence. The mother consented that one of them should make a voyage into the south of Spain.

Chance again designated the one who bore the name of Alfred. The same phenomenon of intuition was reproduced. The one designed at Madrid or Barcelona what the other painted at Cadiz, and with the same wonderful resemblance of touch. The day that Alfred was ready to start home to rejoin his mother and brother, he fell sick and died at the same hour that his brother died at Cadiz in the arms of his mother, and both pronounced at the same time the words which their deceased brothers pronounced eighteen years ago.

Espartero, the Spanish General-in-Chief.

His strongly marked eyebrows, the steady regard of his eye, his slightly closed lips, and the width of his chin, announce that no oscillations are to be looked for in him when once his will has been declared. Espartero commands respect by other physical and moral qualities. Of middle height, sixty years of age at least, but not looking more than fifty, he bears on his lofty forehead, in his black eye, and on his lips turning readily to a smile, a great appearance of kindness, frankness, and courage carried to recklessness. By the services which he has rendered, he is the first of all the living Spanish commanders. He is a good comrade for his soldiers, and when he saw the troops suffering from want of supplies, Espartero often engaged his private fortune towards the contractors, It is in that way that, being a rich man when he assumed command, he was infinitely poorer when he laid it down. His fortune comes from his wife, the daughter of a rich banker: and she never hesitated to give her signature, when it was called for, to serve the army. Of an honest but obscure family, he has had always the good sense not to deny his origin. One day during his regency, there was a grand soiree at Buena Vista, and an uncle and two female cousins of the Regent were announced. The uncle was a small contractor for roads in Mancha, and his daughters dressmakers. The Duke at once went to meet his relatives, received them most kindly, and left every one struck with that democratic pride which showed itself so gracefully in the palace of kings. There is nothing in all this, certainly, which amounts to absolute proof that Espartero will be equal to the mission assigned to him. And yet a man's antecedent conduct is one of the elements that serve best to enable the world to form a judgment of his future conduct.—*Paris Siecle.*

A Thrilling Disclosure.

Five gentlemen arrived in San Antonio, Sept. 4th, who just returning from California, having come by the overland route from Mazatlan, on the Pacific—their names and places of residence are as follows:

Richard M. Head, Bibb county, Georgia; J. W. Cole, Holly Spring, Miss.: James Scoolfield, Hamilton county, Tenn.; David Spring, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

From these persons we learned the following painful disclosures: In the city of Durango, Mexico, they learned in a private manner that there were some Americans in the city prison, and they afterwards got permission to visit them. They found them in a large stone dungeon, of so filthy a description that it was almost impossible for visiters to remain in the entrance way but a few minutes. The Americans in confinement were three in number, and their names and former places of residence were as follows: William Shirley, Broom county, New York; William Rodgers, Stark county, Ohio; John Gaines, Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio.

These men have been in this filthy dungeon four years and three months, and during two years of this time they were chained down to the floor, in total darkness, where they could not see any person but the one who fed them their starving allowance. At the end of two years the huge chains around their ankles and wrists had worn the flesh off to the bone, and such was their horrid condition, that their chains were removed to save their lives and keep them in misery the longer. The flesh is partly healed over these wounds, leaving the most heart-sickening scars, which were all seen by the five persons whose names are mentioned above.

They state that they were imprisoned on the charge of murdering and robbing a man for his money: and they state also, that from some facts which they are in possession of, the person who committed the murder escaped. They have written letters to the American Minister in Mexico several times, and they have reason to believe that he has never received them.

Our informants learned from many respectable Spaniards in Durango, that it was impossible to get evidence to convict them: and the great mass of the people believe them innocent. The youngest of the prisoners, John Gaines, of Dayton, Ohio, is only 17 years old. The interview which our informants had with them was a heart-thrilling scene, and, on taking their leave, they begged them in the most feeling manner to relate their circumstances to the American people, and if possible, to send them relief.

The above statement is of the most reliable character—these persons witnessed it with their own eyes, and they are persons of undoubted veracity, and some of them have long been known to some of our citizens.—*N. Y. Express.*

RECOVERED FROM THE WELL.—The two men still remaining in Hanna's well, near the paper mill, as we went to press on yesterday evening were dug out in a short time after. W. Shipley Spence was found one foot below the elder Robinson, taken out alive yesterday morning. He was dead when found, had probably been killed by falling with his side upon one of the platforms, as his ribs were broken and his body bore other evidences of injuries. Young Robinson was found at the bottom of the well in an erect position the gravel packed close about him, which had likely smothered him to death in a few moments after the casualty, which was a shocking one.—*Steubenville Herald.*

On Thursday, the 7th inst., Mr. Peter Livick, living about three miles from Staunton, died of dysentery. In the afternoon of the same day, one of his children died, and father and child were both buried in the same grave the next day. A few weeks previous, two other children died of the same disease, and one since his death. In the course of one month the father and four children have died.

AN UNNATURAL SON.—An old man, named Warner, a German, who resided near Greenville, died last week, and it was rumored that he came to his death by foul means, but the facts are that the old man died on Thursday, when he was taken by his son and placed in an outbuilding, a short distance from the residence, where he remained until Sunday morning, when he was taken by his son, placed in a trough, a hole dug about eighteen inches deep, a few feet from the house, and the body covered up. The old man's son, on being interrogated as to why he did not bury his father sooner, replied that he felt like being sick himself, as he had symptoms of the ague—and he had a clearing on hand—and his fences were on fire—and the pigs were in the corn, and he *had not time to attend to it* until Sunday morning.—*Dayton (Ohio) Gazette, 11th ult.*

ELOPEMENT OR ABDUCTION.—A daughter of Mr. Charles Sanders, keeper of the Rail Road House in Dean street, Albany, left home on Sunday, saying she was going to church, since which time nothing has been heard of her by her parents. She is about 14 years of age. A Frenchman boarding at the house left about the same time, and is supposed to have enticed the girl away.

A DOCTOR KILLED BY HIS OWN MEDICINE.—Dr. George Buchanan, of Hillsdale, Ohio, killed himself the other day by an over-dose of morphine, while suffering from an attack of cholera morbus. It would seem that he was a little inclined to give large doses of that medicine, as he had a short time before been arrested for malpractice, in causing the death of a child by it.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Oct. 13, 1854.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

THE RESULT!

☞The Election is over, and the result ascertained. Messrs. POLLOCK, BLACK, and MOTT are elected on the State Ticket, by large majorities. Major WASHABAUGH Prothonotary—Judge DAUGHERTY Assembly—Sheriff in doubt up to the time of going to press, but MOORE supposed to be elected—JOHN G. HARTLEY Associate Judge—Mr. LONG Commissioner—F. JORDAN Senator—and D. F. ROBISON Congress.

In the next Gazette we will give the official Returns of the State and County, accompanied by such remarks on the subject as may suggest themselves in connection with this singular election.

☞The people of Bedford county will not forget that our Annual Fair commences on next Wednesday.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Letter from Iowa, No. 4.

Stock—Prarie Grass—Wild Fruit—Fruit Trees—Species of Forest Wood—Climate—Liquor Law—Spirit Flasks—Origin of the Pioneers—Soil—Pre-emption—Homesteads, &c.

Gen. Bowman:—This, probably, will, for the present, close the series of Letters, but, notwithstanding, I am always ready to answer individual communications, and trust that my old friends will draw upon me for a few lines when convenient to them. I am willing to serve them and without price.

Stock of all kinds does exceeding well in most parts of this State. This prarie grass contains a gummy substance, highly nutricious, surpassing, they say, as facts will prove, the fine blooming clover of the East. Such a difference will be observable in the runty sheep in three months that a new settler would scarcely know them—Madison, Guthrie and Carrol are counties peculiarly adapted to sheep—the stock is highly improved and so with other stock.

Sows litter thrice during the year and cows will come *in* in seven months. In Guthrie county, I was shown a heifer, not yet four years old, having had three calves—the fact astonished me, but was confirmed by others, as being a general thing.

In this region and west of this, sweet potatoes, peas, and beans grow wild, upon which the stock feed. Straw berries grow wild on the prarie, as well as other berries. At present, we have wild plums and crab apples in abundance.

Apple trees do very well, but the peach tree is probably too tender for the cold winter—at least, they are not much cultivated. There are fruit Nurseries at all the principal towns—one within one mile of the Fort.

The forest timber of this region comprehends Walnut, Oak, Elm, White Poplar, Cotton Wood, Linn, Hickory, Ash, &c., &c. The kind generally used in building is Walnut.

I have been told that the climate accelerates consumption, and although I have thought that the bronchial soreness with which I am affected, has in some measure been removed, yet I fear the winter; but knowing the cause and its effects, I must prepare for the change.

There is a kind of Prohibition Liquor Law in this State, but at the same time regret to record the fact, that more whiskey is now drunk than before its enactment.

A Landlord or Grocer may sell as much or as little as he pleases, but it is not to be drunk on the premises. Now, the result of this is, that there has been a good demand for pint flasks and men carry them with them in their pockets and hats.

This is worse than what I anticipated before I came west, but when your stringent Prohibition principle is set in motion, let it roll west and its friends here will hail it with pleasure.

This is comparatively a new State, but it was settled and is filling up with *men*—men strong in faith and who love principle—men of hardy endurance and manly energy, for none but a man of energy will or can remain. If he wants this virtue, my word for it, he will soon become discouraged and return and give the country a bad name. They are men from New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. They are a people marked above all others for energy and enterprise—and such are the men wanted here—men, who, without a home, are ready to plant themselves down upon some spot of this fertile garden—these are the men who will make it by their toil, the richest and most lovely of all lands—by tilling its soil—exploring its streams, plains, its bluffs for minerals and metals, and sending *these* bidden treasures, together with the rich results of the plough and the seed, to supply the vast demands of the East.

Travel almost in any direction, and wherever but one year ago, a settlement was begun, roads are now opened—smiling vilages have started into being, and civilization, religion and learning have found a home. This change never would have been wrought in this or any other State by aboriginal character, and hence the policy of securing it from *them* to answer the wants of emigration and civilization.

A visit to the State in the month of June, cannot but be regarded with the most lively emotions of interest.

The depth and fertility of the soil is proverbial—its depth varies, from ten feet in the alluvial flats, to but three feet on the bluffs or uplands. Wherever farmers keep the soil well loosened, there is no fear of drought. This soil absorbs the copious dews, and during the driest seasons, dampness can be found two inches from the surface. Such Corn as we have now, I never saw equalled in Penna.

The pride and glory of Pennsylvania, are her Iron, Coal and Manufactures. Of New England, her Yankey Notions. Ohio, her Moddel City. Indiana, her Rail Roads, but Iowa, from North to South—from East to West is one vast field of inexhaustible wonder and delight. It is, in fine, the oasis of the Union.

It is not generally known in the East, that a home of 160 acres of land, may be obtained of the Government Agents at the Land Offices, on one years credit, thus, a selection may be made of 160 acres any where, of vacant land. The person files at the land office, his intention to occupy said spot for a future home—within thirty days, he must lay the foundation of his house, and then, within one year, he must finish his house, prove up his claim at the land office by two witnesses—pay his money and the home is his. If not paid within the year, it is forfeited—his claim is lost. This is what is called pre-emption or squater claims.

Very many have been disappointed by the last turn given to the Homestead Bill, who expected to get homes for the coming, and it was a pity that they were not suffered to do so. As it stands, however, it does not apply to any land east of the Missouri River—in fact, east of the Rocky Mountains, but where there is any now found, which has been in market ten years, the graduate price is $1 00 per acre. This of course will not benefit the poor man much, though it will the State; because, land that has been trodden over for ten years, and yet vacant, is not worth much—still, that graduation principle is a good one. The State will be enabled to get rid of *all* the land, and augment her revenue.

Those who come to Iowa to buy government land must have gold. For every other transaction out of the Land office, currency will pass—currency of every State in the Union, passes here, most generally. New York Drafts are par—chased in the East and brought out—they are safe and most convenient, and can be exchanged for paper money, with half per cent premium. Where, however, these drafts or currency must be exchanged for gold, a shave of two and two and-a-half per cent must be borne.

Gold may be brought out, by getting it in a jacket made of heavy drilling, with arm holes and tied around the body. Three thousand dollars will be carried with comparative ease. It is a very delicate matter to volunteer advice, and extremely unpleasant, if others, acting under that advice, make an *attempt* to better their condition, and however much they may be wanting in energy and money, overwhelm themselves and families in disappointment, trouble and deplorable want. Such cases I have known—and unless they have means sufficient to meet the demands of the first year, they will be found amongst this class.

It is universally conceded that the running water found upon the surface, similar to springs, is nothing else than *slow* water, and that the whole-some beverage is found only by digging for it. This fact, then, will dissipate the search for springs in Iowa, which many fancy is the great and leading feature in the selection of a farm. And so it is, where one can be obtained of pure, cool, crystal water, rippling and gurgling and boiling up like water in a heated kettle. My advice is, lose no time in hunting springs in this State, but to work at once and dig.

I have nearly done—I have exhibited the bright and especially the dark side of the picture—I have endeavored and hope I have succeeded in doing it honestly—with but one motive, a desire to benefit those who wish to emigrate west. Every one must calculate to leave behind them comforts which they cannot enjoy here—they must possess sufficient fortitude to overcome difficulties and never think of returning. Let their motto be, onwards, upwards, excelsior.

Your patience, dear General, is equal to your generosity, and your kindness in giving publicity to these letters, places me under obligation.

With sentiments of esteem, I remain,
Very truly, yours, &c.,
WM. HENRY LEAS.

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,
September 25, 1854.

United States.

A Few Impartial Statistics.—The following statistics, which we extract from the Boston Post, show the grounds upon which rests the common boast that "this is a great country:"—

The thirty-one States, nine territories, and District of Columbia, comprising the United States of America are situated, within the parallels of 10 degs. east longitude and 48 deg. west of the meridian of Washington, and extending on the Atlantic coast from 25 degs., and on the Pacific coast from 32 degs. to 49 degs. of north latitude, and contains a geographical area of 3,206,865 square miles, being but one tenth less than the entire continent of Europe. They contain a population at the present time of 25,000,000, of whom 21,000,000 are whites. The extent of its sea coast, exclusive of Islands and rivers to the head of the tide water, in 12,669 miles. The length of ten of its principal rivers is 20,000 miles.—The surface of its five great lakes is 90,000 square miles. The number of miles of railway in operation within its limits is 20,000, constructed at a cost of $600,000,000. The length of its canals is 5,000 miles. It contains within its limits the longest railway upon the surface of the globe—the Illinois Central—which is 731 miles.

The annual value of its agricultural productions is $2,000,000,000. Its most valuable product is Indian corn, which yields annually 400,000,000,$ and in surveying the agricultural productions of our country, we are not only struck with their abundance, but with their great variety. Our territory extends from the frigid region of the north to the genial climate of the tropics, affording almost every variety of temperature and every kind of grain and vegetables. Her productions range from the cold ice and hard granite of the north, the golden corn of the West, to the cotton and sugar of the South; and nearly all in sufficient quantities to supply our domestic consumption, and furnish large supplies for exportation, thus furnishing nearly all the value as well as the bulk of our foreign commerce: suggesting thereby the irresistable conclusion that agriculture is the great transcendent interest of our country, and upon which all other interests depend.

The amount of registered and enrolled tonnage is 4,407,010 tons. The amount of capital invested in manufactures is $900,000,000. The amount of its imports in 1853 was $267,978,647, and of exports $230,867,157. The annual amount of its internal trade is $6,000,000,000. The annual value of the products of labor (other than agricultural) is $1,500,000,000. The annual value of the income of its inhabitants is $1,000,000,000. The value of its farms and live stock is $5,000,000,000.—Its mines of gold, copper, lead and iron are among the richest in the world. The value of gold produced in California is $100,000,000 per annum. The surface of its coal fields is 132,132 square miles. Its receipts from customs, lands, &c., in 1853 was $61,327,274, and its expenditures of 243,543,363. Its national domain consists of 2,174,188 square miles of land. Its national debt is but $50,000,000. The number of its banks at the present time is about 1,100, with a capital of $300,000,000. Within her borders are $1,000 schools, 6,000 academies, 234 colleges and 3,800 churches. Only one of twenty-two of its white inhabitants is unable to read and write, and nineteen of its twenty-one million of white inhabitants are native born.

Singular History.

C. F. Clarkson formerly editor of the *Indiana American*, who is now travelling in Tennessee, narrates the following story in a letter published in the *Brookville* (Ind.) *Democrat*:

Let me recite to you the true history of a man whose farm we passed over yesterday. About fifteen years ago a Presbyterian clergyman of New York had a wayward son. We have his name and location, but choose to withhold it at present. Before he was seventeen he became so reckless and unruly that his father could no longer control him. He left for the wicked and corrupt city of New York, where he became a clerk in a drinking saloon, but his character was too bad to be retained there. He was next bar keeper in a theatre, but was dismissed. He went lower and still lower, until he slept in empty cellars and on the wharves of the city, a perfect nuisance and a disgrace to his race.

At this stage of his carreer an old college mate—for our hero was a graduate of one of the best colleges in the State of New York—determined that he would hunt him up and make one more effort to save him. He went to New York, and after a week of diligent search, with the aid of the police, he found him. He washed and clothed him, took him back to the country, and by every inducement that could be held out to him, persuaded him to try to be a man. He made the effort, and was successful. The friend who sought him out and saved him we are well acquainted with. They both determined to come to Tennessee to teach school. They soon reached here, and with the high recommendations they brought, soon obtained good places.

The reclaimed son of the Presbyterian clergyman, within six months after his arrival, married an orphan girl worth $40,000 in cash.—She had a younger sister and a brother, who each had equal amounts. The sister soon after died, leaving one-half her estate to our hero and wife, and the other half to her brother, thus increasing his estate to $60,000. When the Mexican war broke out, the brother enlisted, and made a will leaving all his estate to his brother-in law (our hero) and his wife, in case he never returned from the war. He, like many other of our noble youths, was killed at Buena Vista. Thus our hero came into possession of the entire estate of the family, which at first was $120,000, which was increased by advance of lands and increase of negroes to over $300,000. He is now one of the richest planters of Middle Tennessee, and does not live more than twenty five mile from Nashville.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Just before and following the recent execution of Francis Dick (at Dayton, Ohio,) there was a deep and to some extent a legitimate, public curiosity to know the circumstances, in detail, which attended the killing by him of Catharine and James Young. Of his guilt no one after his second conviction, entertained a shadow of doubt; but no one saw him commit the deed and he alone could disclose the manner of its commission. He was convicted on proof satisfactory to the jury, that a coat of his which was found hanging in the stable where he slept the night before the murder, was stained with blood that one of the boots worn by him on the morning of the murder, but taken off and put away in Steffin's garret before the murder was discovered, had a small "clot of blood" in one of the wrinkles above the heel, and that a certain spade, supposed to have been used in committing the murder, had rustspots upon it which were produced by blood. The fact whether the appearances on these articles resembling blood, were really blood, was the material issue in the case. Forming an opinion from mere inspection, witnesses came to different conclusions. The weight of evidence, however, was decidedly in favor of the conclusion that the stains were blood. As to the boots, the persons who first saw them were positive that the red deposite in the wrinkle was blood. A scum was formed on it, and, breaking this with the finger, the blood was fresh and liquid. As to the coat and spade there was less certainty. The blotch on the coat, which was blue jeans, had a dirty brown appearance. When moistened, it communicated a dark red stain to paper. The coloring matter, however, whatever it was, appeared dim on the surface, considering the amount of it in the fabric. This induced the belief, universally expressed by the witnesses, that the stained section of the garment had been washed. There was still greater doubt about the rust spots on the spade. Whether they were produced by blood or by tomato juice, or by rain, could not be determined with certainty from simple inspection, and the witnesses generally so qualified their opinion.

For the purpose, if possible, of resolving the doubt, the prosecution employed Dr. H. C. Carey, previous to the last trial, to make a chemical analysis. Accordingly, by a process which we need not describe, he procured a quantity of the supposed blood and tested it, making his experiments first upon that taken from the spade. The tests which he employed were those regarded as most reliable by medical jurists, and the results attained were entirely satisfactory to his mind that the substances in both cases was blood. He believed, and so testified, that there was scarcely less room for error in regard to this conclusion and the process of reaching it than there would be in a mathematical demonstration. Other scientific men testified; some of them confirming the reliability of Dr. Carey's analysis and others treating it as of no value whatever.

In this position of the evidence it was important to know from Dick himself whether he used the spade in committing the murder, and whether, while committing it he wore the coat and boots. The information was important, not because it might gratify a very natural public curiosity, but because it would tend to show the reliability or unreliability of such testimony and tests as were satisfactory to the jury in his case; and important, therefore, as a commentary upon the law of criminal evidence.

Having very little confidenc in the reported confessions of Dick, many of them contradictory, we requested his priestly adviser, who had his entire confidence, to ascertain for publication such facts as would show whether the proof of blood on the spade and other articles in question was true or otherwise. This he consented to do, provided the information was used only for the proper and legitimate object for which we desired him to procure it. The statement thus furnished is, that the spade, and no other implement or weapon of any kind, was used in killing both the old woman and the boy. The spade was not washed afterward, but it was found, subsequent to the murder. This probably, removed the grosser particles of blood, leaving only the sprinkles which were fixed upon the iron by rusting. As to the coat, Dick's declaration was that he did not wash it, for if there was blood upon it the circumstance escaped his notice. Neither did he wash his boots, except as they were washed by walking through the wet grass; just as the witnesses, Scott and McReynolds, who first saw them, supposed the fact to be.

This statement of facts by Dick may be relied on as true, if there was any truth at all in him, as a reason for confidence in his last declarations, that they correspond with his uniform denials and admissions to his counsel before and during his trial, so far as those denials and admissions went. There is no reason to question the honesty and truthfulness of his dying words; and, admitting their truth, they assure us not only that every circumstance which was allowed to tell against him told the truth, but that the existence of those circumstances, even the least potent of them, the blood upon the coat and spade, was ascertained by methods entirely reliable.—*Dayton (Ohio) Gazette.*

The Storm on the Texas Coast and the Mexican Boundary Commission.—Information has reached Washington from the chief of the Mexican Boundary Survey, Maj. Wm. H. Emory, U. S. A., dated on the 24th ult., at Powder Horn, Matagora bay, saying that the men and property of the survey have suffered much less than might have been expected from the recent terrible storm in that quarter, though they were nearly all at sea off that coast at the time. All but property to the amount of $600 are conceived to be positively safe. This property was shipped from New Orleans on the "Star of the South," which, it was thought, was lost. The gale had prevented the "Minesota" from arriving, and, as that vessel carried the wagons of the expedition, some delay was anticipted.—She had, however, been spoken off Galveston bar, and lighters had been provided to expedite the expedition's freight on her to Powder Horn.—There had been but two cases of yellow fever in the expedition, to the 24th ult., The destruction of life and property on Matagora bay, by the storm, was terrible, the only wharf upon it left standing being that upon which the Expedition's property was placed.—*Wash. Star.*

Convicted of Murder.—At the recent term of the Superior Court in Wookstock county, Mo., James Mathews was convicted of the murder of Samuel James, in April last. The were both lumbermen. Matthews shot James for turning a girl out of camp.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Oct. 6.—The Royal Mail steamer Canada arrived here this morning at half-past 5 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to Saturday the 23d ult.

The news by the arrival is quite interesting. 8000 men of the Crimea Expedition had landed unopposed at Eupatina and marched on towards Sebastapol.

The Canada brings no news of the Collins steamship Arctic, which sailed on her regular day, Wednesday, the 20th.

The steamship Canada brings in 133 passengers, including 33 Sisters of Mercy.

The steamship Asia arrived out on the 18th ult.

The propeller steamship Petrel put back into the Clyde damaged in a gale.

Five deaths have occurred on board the U. S. steam frigate San Jacinto, lying at Southampton.

The Canada passed the Europa on the afternoon of the 23d, off Ormeshead, bound in to Liverpool. On the 20th she passed the Baltic.

It is officially announcdd by the French and English governments, that 58,000 men of the Crimea expedition had been landed without opposition at Eupatoria, and immediately marched upon Sebastopel. The transports then returned to Varna for 14,000 additional French troops.

The Russian fleet had again run into Sebastapol, and part of the allied fleet had arrived off that port.

It was stated from Constantinople, but not yet confirmed, that at the last moment the Czar assented to the proposed terms, and that a steamer had been despatched to postpone the landing of the expedition, but, at last advices, had not reached the fleet.

It was reported that the batteries of Odessa had again been bombarded.

Anapa and Kersch are already blockaded.

The evacuation of Moldavia is now complete.

Greece makes submission to the Porte, and offers a treaty of commerce.

The reported rupture between Turkey and Persia is officially contradicted.

In Spain affairs are unchanged.

The ministerial crisis in Belgium is over. The ministers are to remain.

The Latest.—It is decided that neither Sweaborg nor Cronstadt shall be attacked this season.

The French fleet in the Baltic is to return to France.

The Harvest in Great Britain—The harvest in Great Britain is reported to be unusually abundant. All the leading journals are full of glowing accounts in relation to it. The subject, indeed, is one of universal rejoicing. The London Times states that the difference in the price of wheat, compared with that in the previous twelve month, will be at least 20s. a quarter in favor of the public, which on the whole consumption will amount to a boon of £25,000,000 to that public on wheat alone, besides a corresponding relief on other grain.

Col. Webb, of the New York Courier, who is now in London, also writes:

"I have never before visited the rural districts of England during harvest time, and I have arrived at the conclusion from all I can learn from the oldest inhabitants that the wheat crop, now being rapidly secured, without the slightest injury from the occasional showers which have fallen in several districts and slightly retarded the work, is not only the greatest in extent, but the most productive per acre that has ever been produced in the United Kingdom. February, March and April were the dryest months remembered to have occurred in this country, and during this period more acres were sown with wheat, and it was altogether better sown and got in, than any previous year. A good growing season followed, and now there are thousands of acres lying contiguous to each other which will yield upwards of sixty bushels to the acre. This greatly astonished me, but in certain dictricts this is not an unusual yield here. It is unusual, however, that this great yield should cover so great an extent of country as it does this year. The average per acre this year is estimated at thirty-three bushels and upwards for England."

[*From the N. O. Picayune, of the 28th.*]

Northern Mexico.

Failure of the Revolution—Celebration of Mexican Independence.

Below we give an extract from a private letter to a commercial house in this city, dated Matamoras, Sept. 19, 1854:

We are in a state of revolution in this quarter, and business of all kinds seems to be very dull on both sides of the river.

The insurgents were, by the last accounts, in the neighborhood of Monterey, the Government troops following in their wake. A thousand contradictory reports are afloat with regard to their respective movements. It is impossible to get at the real state of affairs, or to venture a prediction with regard to the ultimate result.

The annexed interesting letter is from our attentive correspondent at Matamoras. It will be seen that he concludes by stating that a courier arrived in that city on the 17th with the important news that the attempt of the revolutionists on Monterey had failed, the inhabitants of that city refusing to join them. This being the case, our correspondent, with good reason, as it appears, arrives at the conclusion that the revolution is at an end.

[*Special correspondence of the Picayune.*]

Matamoras, Mex., Sept. 17.

The revolution in this part of Mexico has at last turned out to be a failure. The success with which it commenced, and which encouraged the friends of progress to hope for a complete change of Government, was followed by reverses, which have finally ended in almost a total dispersion of the revolutionists, and rivited more firmly, if possible, the chains of the Dictator upon this unfortunate people.

The arrival yesterday of Col. Castro, with 500 troops, increases the garrison of this city to about 1,500 men, and it is reported that it will be further increased so as to number 4,000. It is very doubtful, however, if this can be done, as it will weaken other points, and my opinion is, that no more troops can be spared for this frontier.

The Americans on the opposite side of the river have taken but little or no interest in this matter, with the exception of the editor of the *American Flag*, published in Brownsville, who appears most deeply concerned in the progress and result of the revolution.

Yesterday, the 16th of September, was the anniversary of Mexican independence, and was celebrated as all such days are, by the firing of cannon, parading of troops, &c. The two Governments, through their military representatives on the frontiers, Gen. Wolf and Maj. G. Porter, took advantage of the day to shake hands across the Rio Grande, and to renew their high considerations, &c.

Just as I am closing, a courier has arrived bringing the news that the attempt of the revolutionists on Monterey has been a failure, the inhabitants of that city refusing to join them.—Thus ends the Tamaulipas revolution.

Distressing.—We regret to learn that Wm. Foster, son of Mr. Joseph Foster, of Broad-top Township, was so badly injured on Wednesday of last week, by being caught in a cider mill, as to cause his death in 24 hours after receiving the injury. He was a promising boy of nearly ten years of age.

NABOB AT SARATOGA.

A correspondent, during the gay season, wrote to a Mobile paper the following sketch of the proceedings of a rich New Yorker at Saratoga:

"Thorn, to whom I refer, is the man who so eclipsed the Emperor of France in the splendor of his 'turn out.' He is said to have driven four span of horses, richly caparisoned, to the most splendid carriage in Europe. The Emperor, unwilling that any one should go in better style than himself, ordered him to appear no more in the streets of Paris with the aforesaid establishment. His party consists of his wife, two daughters, beaux, attendants, pages, maids, grooms, &c. I witnesed, a few days since, the ceremony of their preparation to ride. Five steeds, and a carriage, with a groom and drivers in finest livery to each, were first presented opposite the United States Hotel.

Next came the party, with their maids and attendants. A beautiful mahogany bay horse was first led up, whereupon grooms and servants took their position to perform the feat of mounting Miss to her saddle. She placed her foot in the white-gloved hand of the groom on the left side, who gracefully placed her in the saddle, while on her right stood another, ready to catch the jewel if, perchance, it should drop that way. Then came the maids to adjust the riding-dress, and place her foot in the stirrup. This and similar ceremonies with her sister being accomplished, the beaux and attendants mounted, the old folks ascended their carriage, and off they put, as if to a funeral. This ceremony must have taken a half hour—long enough, I heard an Alabama girl remark, for a southern party to have mounted and taken a respectable ride. I forgot to note, that after the adjustment of the young ladies' dresses, reins, &c., the horses were (fed) from the hands of the grooms, which I suppose, was to sweeten their gaits and spirits for the evening's performance."

Great Revival in the M. E. Church.—There has been going on for some time in several of the Methodist Episcopal churches, and perhaps all of them in Washington, an extraordinary revival of religion. The number of converts are said to be unusually large for such meetings. Wesley Chapel, Rev. J. H. Brown, pastor, assisted by Rev. Mr Dashiel; McKendree Chapel, Rev. Mr. Wysong; and M. E. Church South, Rev. J. A. Duncan, have been filled nightly with crowds of people "seeking salvation." The preachers and assistants have their hands full attending to the arduous duties devolving, but work with untiring zeal in their several duties. Though the ladies predominate among the converts, there are many of the sterner sex who yield to the eloquent appeals of the ministers, and some who went to "scoff, remain to pray." According to all accounts, there has never been so great a revival as this before in Washington.

Disaster on Lake Huron—Three Lives Lost.—We are indebted to Collector White for a note addressed to him by Capt. Wilson of the schr. De Wit, stating that he fell in at 8 bells A. M., on the 20th inst., about 20 miles above Lexington, with a fishing boat full of water, and a man in it who made signals for help. Capt. Wilson immediately stood for the wreck and after making several stretches, came along side and took him on board, but could not save the boat on account of the heavy sea. His name is Charles Murray: said he was capsized in a squall about 6 o'clock, P. M. on the 19th; had been in the water 15 hours. There were three other men in the boat at the time she capsized. They did not hang on but a short time. Their names were Charles Runnels, "Joe"——of Dearborn, Mich., and James Sinclair, who has a wife and two children at Sand Beach Bay.—*Milwaukie News.*

Panthers in Cambria County.

The following we have from an intelligent friend. Abram Longenecker, Esq. of Blacklick township, a few evenings since, started to watch a deer lick. He reached the ground about sunset and mounted a tree for the purpose of watching. In a short time he heard a noise, and looking round for the expected prize, his eyes fell on—not a deer—but a panther. Another and another appeared, until four gathered near the trunk of the tree he had ascended. He took deliberate aim at one of them, but the ball did not take effect, and the savage animal commenced looking around, and, at length discovered our adventurer among the branches overhead. He loaded again and fired, only slightly ruffling the fur of one of them. In his trepidation his powder flask was lost and he had no further means of defending himself.

They then gathered around the tree and attempted its ascent. But the small size of the tree and the smoothness of the bark prevented this. Indeed one of them had nearly reached him twice, but was repelled by an expedient that does credit to the *sang froid* of our hero.

At this time Mr. L. commenced yelling most lustily, and some neighbors attracted by his yells, with torch lights, sought the scene of his adventure. At the sight of the fire the ferocious animals *vamosed*, and the Squire was released from his perilous situation.—*Alleghenian.*

A Child Killed by the Arm of its Dead Grandmother.—On Tuesday morning, Mrs. Martha Whitcomb, widow of the late Jeremiah Whitcomb of Stowe, was found dead in her bed, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. C. H. Peck, residing in Crown street, in this city, and by her side, at the same time, was discovered the lifeless corps of her grandchild, the only son of Ferdinand and Martha Dernier, aged seven months. Mrs. Whitcomb had taken the child to her bed, in order to assist its mother in weaning it, but it is supposed that she expired sudenly in the night from disease of the heart, with which she had been some time afflicted. At the time of her death appearances indicated that her arm fell across the face of the infant, and as it stiffened in death the child was unable to extricate itself, and was smothered by the pressure of the arm upon its mouth and nostrils.—*Worcester Spy, Sept. 27.*

☞The New Orleans True Delta says that two strangers lately called upon a merchant near Cairo, Illinois, and desired to leave a box they had with them in his house for the night. The request was denied, but they were permitted to leave the box in the store. The next morning he discovered that his store had been reduced during the night of a piece of valuable goods and five hundred dollars in money. He obtained assistance, and when the men called for their box, he had them secured and then broke open the box, when lo! out jumped a third man, and in the box were found the missing goods and money.

☞We are requested to state that the Ladies of the Presbyterian Congregation will offer for sale, in the school-room of the Church, on *Wednesday* and *Thursday* next, refreshments of various kinds, together with some fancy and useful articles. The proceeds, we understand, are to be applied to the repairing of the property recently purchased for a Parsonage.

MARRIED:

In Burlington, Vt., at St. Paul's Church, on Monday, Sept. 25th, by Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins, Maj. JAMES BOWMAN, of San Francisco, to Miss CORNELIA WHEELER, of that place.

At St. Paul's Church, on Monday, Sept. 25th, by the Rt. Rev. John H. Hopkins, Mr. HENRY J. SHUTTLEWORTH, of Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss LAURA E. WHEELER, of the same place.

On the 21st ult., by D. B. Wisegarver, Esq. Mr. JOHN CLAYCOMB, to Miss MARIA WAY, both of St. Clair Township.

On the 7th inst., at the Parsonage, by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. HENRY BLACKBURN, and Miss LOUSIA STIFLER.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, SIMON HARKELROAD, of Friends Cove, to Miss HETY STIFLER, of Bedford township.

On the morning of the 3d inst., by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. DAVID BROED, of St. Clairsville, to Miss ELIZABETH FETTERLY of this Borough.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. SAMUEL ICKES, to Miss MARGARET A. daughter of James L. Anderson, Esq., of Bedford Township.

On the 11th ult. by the Rev. Henry Wilson, Mr. WILLIAM H. SEDGWICK, of Centre County, Pa., to Miss ELIZABETH WISEGARVER, of Blair Co., Pa.

On the 26th inst., by David Milller, Esq., Mr. JOHN TURNER, of Harrison Township, to Miss NANCY BELTZ of Juniata Township.

NOTICE!

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to make a distribution of the money in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo, of Ann Lehman, deceased, to and amongst the heirs and legatees, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Monday, the 30th day of October, inst. All interested can attend at the office of the undersigned in the Borough of Bedford, on said day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN P. REED,
Auditor.

October 13, 1854.

NOTICE!

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to distribute the monies in the hands of Isaac Dicken, administrator of the Estate of Jesse Dicken, deceased, to and amongst the heirs, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 31st day of October, inst., at 12 o'clock, M., when and where all interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED,
Auditor.

October 13, 1854.

NOTICE!

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to report a distribution of the monies in the hands of Josiah Miller, Esq., administrator of the Estate of Christian Wolford, deceased, to and amongst the heirs, will attend for that purpose, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 1st day of November next, at 12 o'clock, M., when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN P. REED,
Auditor.

October 13, 1854.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, will be sold, at Public outcry, on the premises, on Tuesday the 14th day of November next, at the late residence of John A. Nicodemus, deceased, the following described Real Estate, to wit: Lot No. 19, in the Town of Woodbury, Bedford County, formerly owned by Dr. Oellig, with a good two story weather-boarded house, one other small house adjoining, good cellar under the main building, also a good cistern and pump therein, a good Garden and several good fruit trees thereon—all in good order.

Attendance will be given and terms of sale made known on day of sale by—

ROBERT ELDER,
Administrator.

Oct. 13, 1854.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 18th day of November next, the following described

REAL ESTATE,

in Monroe Township, containing about seventy three acres, 10 acres of which are cleared and having thereon erected a log house, log barn, &c., adjoining lands of Catharine Gillam, Daniel Swartzwelder, the undersigned and others.

☞ Terms: CASH.

JOSEPH O'NEAL,
Administrator of Able Koons, deceased.

Oct. 13, 1854.—4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE!

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Saml. Oster, Executor of the last will, &c., of Henry Schriner, late of South Woodbury township, deceased, will sit at his office in Bedford on Friday, the 27th day of October, inst., to attend to the duties of his appointment.

JOHN MOWER,
Auditor.

Oct. 13, 1854.—2t.

NOTICE!

The undersigned, auditor, by appointment from the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the balance in the hands of George Murdoff, administrator of Ann Martha Hyde, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford Borough on Tuesday the 14th of November next, when and where all persons interested are notified to attend.

WM. M. HALL,
Auditor.

Oct. 13, 1854.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just received a very full assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which will be offered at very reduced rates.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 13, 1854.

CHOLERA AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.—An extra from the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, announces that the cholera is raging in that place, and a letter says six or eight deaths occur daily. The Whig says:

"The picture here is one of gloom—the greatest consternation prevails. The city is abandoned; night and day they are flying in every direction. The hotels are closed. The stage comes in with the mails and returns to the country immediately. We have scarcely help enough to lay out the dead and bury them. All business has nearly ceased. Our publishers have left town, and no other paper can be got out. If we are able, or can secure hands, we will hereafter issue an extra.

☞OLD SORES, ULCERS, and all eruptions and diseases arising from an impure or depraved state of the blood. See the extraordinary cure of Mr. Wm. G. Harwood, a highly respectable citizen of Richmond, Va., by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He had ulcers and sores of the worst description, and finally got so bad, he was unable to walk, except on crutches. A few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, the great blood purifier, cured him, as it has cured hundreds of others who have suffered with rheumatism, bad effects of mercury, and pains and ulcers of the bones and joints.

* * See advertisement.

THE CONDITION of the stomach is of vital importance. No man, woman, or child can be healthy unless the work of digestion is regularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case. And yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will as surely create a regular and healthy action of the stomach as oil will lesson the friction of machinery. Let the victim of dyspepsia or indigestion in any of its forms, try it, and we guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night, and increased cheerfulness by day.

News for the People!

NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. I.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Abel Johnston, late of Southampton township, deceased, will sell at public sale, on Friday the 10th of November next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A TRACT OF LAND

situate in the township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Truman Towell's heirs, Abner Tewell, and others, containing 169 acres, about —— acres cleared, with a two story log house, and double log barn thereon erected.

TERMS:—Cash at the confirmation of the sale. Sale on the premises.

JOHN JOHNSON,
Administrator of Abel Johnson, deceased.

Oct. 13, 1854.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of David Barley, late of South Woodbury Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARY BARLEY,
SIMON BRUMBAUGH,
Administrators.

Oct. 14, 1854.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND FANCY GOODS.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at

WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,

No. 164 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a *Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. —Jet Goods, Pens and Fancy Articles* of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the *best goods* at the *Lowest Cash Prices.*

Having a *practical knowledge* of the business, and all available facilities for importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

☞All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured *to order*, within a reasonable time.

☞Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware *faithfully repaired.*

WM. B. ELTONHEAD,
No. 164 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

☞In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

Reeve L. Knight,

(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)

BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 148 South Second Street,

Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale cheap on a liberal credit, or for Country Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the oppointments in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Rheumatism and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

Important News!

A Chance for Bargains!

The subscriber, having determined to close up the mercantile business, offers at reduced prices his entire stock of goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and Drugs: also, a lot of Trump's celebrated Hill-side Ploughs.

P. S. **Auction every Saturday** at 10 o'clock until the whole is disposed of.

J. H. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, Aug. 25, 1854.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Adams, late of Southampton Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. ADAMS.

Sept. 1, 1854. *Executor.*

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Farm, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, containing 390 acres of patented land, on which is erected a good Double Dwelling House, good Bank Barn, Smoke House, Spring House, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and all other necessary outbuildings. About 180 acres of this land cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation. About 20 acres of meadow, and more can be made. This land is capable of being made into three farms, and has an excellent orchard of choice fruit upon it. It is situated about six miles north of Schellsburg—and only 1½ miles from a good mill, and in a pleasant neighborhood. For further information, enquire of

ANDREW HORN.

July 14, 1854.—3m.*

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK; SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Having secured the services of a competent Agent in Washington, D. C., he will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Lands.

☞Office on Julianna Street, one door North of the residence of Samuel H. Tate, and immediately opposite Capt. Beckwith's Hotel.

He has for sale one FARM situate in Monroe Township, containing 180 acres of land, 70 acres cleared and under fence, with house and barn thereon erected. There is an orchard of excellent fruit on the premises.

Also, 300 Acres of Limestone land, situate in Woodcock Valley, one and-a-half miles north of the town of Bloody Run.

Also, 500 Acres of first rate timber land, situate in Hopewell Township, lying south of the contemplated Chambersburg and Bedford Rail Road.

Also, 1800 acres of unimproved land in Bedford and Fulton counties which will be sold low to actual settlers.

The above lands will be sold in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

April 21, 1854.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY.

The Cassville Male and Female Seminary of the Baltimore Conference, will open its last term of the second year, on Thursday, August the 10th, and its first term of the third year Nov. 16.

Expenses for Board, Tuition, Room-rent and Furniture, for one Academic year, $95.

Cassville, the seat of the Institution, is a romantic, mountainous region, twelve miles from the Penna. Rail Road, at Mill Creek, from which it is accessible by stages. The Board of Instruction will consist of seven, and will be prepared to impart instruction in all the Practical, Scientific, Classical, Literary and Ornamental branches usually taught in similar Institutions. Catalogues and circulars, or further information, can be had by addressing the Principal.

J. T. TOMLIN.

Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.,
August 4, 1854.—2m.*

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WEAR?* Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the "*right stripe*," or FURNISHING ARTICLES that "*can't be beat*," or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞If you want an OUTFIT of

CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING,

I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

CROCKS.

Apple Butter and Milch Crocks can be had at my Pottery in Schellsburg, by any quantity, for Cash. In all cases of sale, a reasonable per centage will be allowed to storekeepers, but no carriage will be allowed by me.

PETER SCHELL.

Sept. 1, 1854.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1854.

SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackeral, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1851, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

Russell & Boyd,

Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Bedford and the adjoining counties.

Agencies, collections and all other business entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

☞OFFICE in Juliana Street, south of the Court House, and opposite the residence of William Lyon, Esq.

April 22, 1853.—1y.

BY AUTHORITY.

Resolution Proposing Amendments to the Constitution OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

SECTION 1. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met*, That the following amendments be and the same are hereby proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, under and in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

PROPOSITION 1, TO BE ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. The aggregate amount of debts hereafter contracted by the Commonwealth shall never exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to redeem the public debt of the Commonwealth, and the money so raised shall be applied to the purpose for which the debt may be contracted, or pay such debts, and to no other purpose.

SECTION 2. To pay the public debt of the Commonwealth, and debts which may hereafter be contracted in case of war to repel invasions, suppress insurrection, and to redeem the public debt, the Legislature shall at their next session after the adoption of this section into the Constitution, provide by law for the creation of a sinking fund, which shall not be abolished till the said public debts be wholly paid, to consist of all the net annual income from the public works and stocks owned by the Commonwealth, or any other funds arising under any revenue law now existing or that may be hereafter enacted, so far as the same may be required to pay the interest of said debts semi-annually to reduce the principle thereof by a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly by compounding at a rate of not less than five per centum per annum; the said sinking fund shall be invested in the Commonwealth, which shall be cancelled from time to time in a manner to be provided by law: no portion of the sinking fund shall ever be applied to the payment of the debt of five hundred thousand dollars mentioned in the first section of this article, but the said sinking fund shall be applied only to the purposes herein specified.

SECTION 3. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any way be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, company, corporation or association, nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation in this Commonwealth or elsewhere, formed for any purposes.

SECTION 4. The Commonwealth shall never assume the debts of any county, city, borough or township, or of any corporation or association, unless such debts shall have been contracted to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to defend the State in war.

PROPOSITION 2, TO BE ARTICLE XI.

Prohibiting Municipal Subscriptions.

The Legislature shall never authorize any county, city, borough or township, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, association or corporation, or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such company or association.

E. B. CHASE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. M'CLASLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

In Senate, April 28, 1854.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 22, nays 6. Extract from the Journal.

T. A. MAGUIRE, Clerk.

In House of Representatives, April 21, 1854.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 71, nays 20. Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Filed April 29, 1854. } C. A. BLACK, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, July 1, 1854.

SEAL. I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's office the day and year above written.

C. A. BLACK.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Journal of the Senate.

"Resolution No. 562, entitled 'Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth,' was read a third time. On the question, will the Senate agree to the first proposition, the yeas were taken, agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Darlington, Darsie, Furguson, Foulkrod, Frick, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hamilton, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, McClintock, McFarland, Piatt, Quiggle, Sager, Slifer, and McCaslin, Speaker—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Creswell, Hendricks, Kinzer, Kunkle and Skinner—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the second proposition, the yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Darsie, Furguson, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hendricks, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, Kinser, McClintock, McFarland, Piatt, Price, Quiggle, Slifer, Wherry, McCaslin, Speaker—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Creswell, Darlington, Hamilton, Kunkle and Skinner—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative,

Journal of the House of Representatives.

"The question recurring upon the final passage of the Resolutions, the first proposition was agreed to as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs, Abraham, Adams, Atherton, Ball, Barton, Byer, Bigham, Boyd, Bush, Byerly, Cadwell, Calvin, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Cook, Crane, Cummins, Daugherty, Davis, De France, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Eldred, Evans, Foster, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gilmore, Gray, Groom, Gwin, Hamilton, Hart, Herr, Hiestand, Hillier, Hipple, Horn, Hummel, Hunsecker, Hunter, Hurtt, Jackmon, Kilgore, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Connell, M'Kee, Miller, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Muse, Palmer, Parkee, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stewart, Stockdale, Strong, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright, Zeizler, Chase, Speaker—85.

NAYS—None.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question will the House agree to the second proposition, the yeas and nays were taken, agreably to the 10th article of the Constitution, and are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Ball, Barton, Beck, Byer, Bigham, Boyd, Cadwell, Carlisle, Chamberlain, Cook, Crane, Cummins, Daugherty, Davis, Deegan, De France, Dunning, Edinger, Eldred, Evans, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gilmore, Gray, Groom, Gwin, Hamilton, Hiestand, Hillier, Hipple, Hunsecker, Hunter, Hurtt, Jackman, Kilgore, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Lowery, (Tioga,) Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Connell, M'Kee, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Muse, Palmer, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stockdale, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright, Chase, Speaker—71.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Baldwin, Beans, Bush, Byerly, Eckert, Ellis, Hart, Herr, Horn, Hummel, M'Combs, Miller, Poulson, Putney, Sidle, Stewart, Strong, Struthers, Ziegler—20.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, July 1, 1854.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

SEAL. I do certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the "YEAS" and "NAYS" taken on the "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth," as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the Session of 1854.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said office this first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

C. A. BLACK,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 14, 1854.—3m.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., Sept. 30, 1854. ☞Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

Arner Eli L 2	Jones Thomas
Armstrong Hugh M.	Kemp Shadrick
Addison J L	Kailbock A
Andrew Lewis	Lambert Wm B
Anderson James 2	Loyd Sallie Miss
Bigelow Elisha A Capt	Long T
Beecher Sterlix	Liebman B 2
Benny A B	Lomar Mollie Miss
Barnhart Joseph	Lorward Ross
Bell Stephen	Moore John
Barley Henry	Mosey George
Brine Joseph	Mullen Harriet A Mrs
Blackhart Mary Miss	Miller W J L
Bair Samuel W	Maxwell Robert 2
Brookman Frederick	McFadden David
Brideham John G	Mathews Robert
Cessna John	Miller Conrad
Case Samuel	McLaughlin Samuel
Cryder Samuel	Martin Henry
Crites Wm	Miller Lydia Mrs
Cowan John F	McPipe Caleb
Coursel Martial	Miller Simon
Cameron S Gen	Minshall Isaac
Cox Florentius J	McLeary David
Crawley Jacob	Nelson Mary A Miss
Davidson William	Norten Samuel
Davidson James A	Nebrick Jesse E
Dickey Samuel Rev	Nickolson F P
Duncan James	Owen John T
Dye Benjamin F	Owens Jonathan
Douglass George W	O'Bryant Lucinda Miss
Doran Alice	Ogborn Joel
Ecker George	Osborn Levi
Earnest Daniel	Oyler Jacob
Exline Daniel	Pencil David 2
Fox Eliza Miss	Patterson Hugh
Fetter George	Procter Robt B J Esq
Frame Abner	Pearce Steward
Fyock Joseph	Popejoy Edward
Forward Ross	Packer Thomas P Col
Garman Samuel	Pitts Edward P Mrs
Grimes T D 2	Pouch Levi
Cunder John M	Ringland H W 2
Groime Charles	Rathburd Samuel
Gates Benjamin	Richle David
Gruen Mary Miss	Snodgrass James A 2
Greenhalgh Thomas	Scribner William
Hill F B	Stofer David
Hillegass Charles K	Smith Absolom
Hammett W B 2	Shonner A
Householder G W	Selby E G
Howard Joseph Dr	Tildon Hagar Mrs
Hartsler Levi	Virgin Eli
Hatcher John	Van Horn J M
Howell Philip P	Wallace Joseph M
Hunt David Dr	Winfield Wilson
Houston Robert	Wharton John
Hornig Frederick	Walters James
Hodges B B Dr	Webster Almon M
Heltzel Wm 2	Williams H Esq
Ink John	Williamson Thomas D
Justice John	Weterman Clara Miss
Jongs Daniel	Wright Niel Maj
Whetstone Aaron 2	

ANDRIS SAUPP, P. M.

Oct. 6, 1854.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

Ten *Schools Teachers* are wanted to take charge of the various Schools of Colerain Township. Schools to open on the 1st of November. All desired information can be obtained by application to

JNO. A. CORLE,
August 25, 1854. *Colerain Township.*

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Commissioner's Office of Bedford County, up to Friday the 12th day of October next, at 6 o'clock, P. M., for the erection of a Wood Truss Bridge over Dunnings Creek, at the fording on the road leading from Philip Zimmer's to Charles Smith's. Said proposals are to be according to the plan and specifications to be seen at the Commissioner's Office.

WILLIAM WERTZ,
FRED'K TURNER,
JOHN CONRAD,
Sept. 29, 1854. *Commissioners.*

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Commissioner's Office of Bedford County, for furnishing Thirty-five Cords good White or Chestnut Oak Wood, for the use of the Public Buildings. Twenty Cord to be delivered at the Jail and Fifteen Cord to be delivered at the Court House. Said wood to be ranked at the above places. The lowest and best bidder to have the Contract. Five Cord to be delivered at each place within two weeks after the Contract is given out, balance to be delivered by the 1st of November.

By order of the Commissioners.
A. S. RUSSELL, *Clerk.*

Sept. 29, 1854.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Henry Miller, late of Bedford Township, deceased, will make immediate payment—and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH RICHEY,
Sept. 29, 1854. *Administrator.*

INFORMATION WANTED.

If there are any persons in Bedford or the adjoining counties who had a son or brother by name of *Samuel McGriger* who enlisted in the army of the United States sometime about October, 1850, at or near Columbia, Pa. they are requested to make known the fact to the undersigned, and they may hear of something to their advantage.

A. SAUPP,
P. M. Bedford, Pa.

Sept. 29, 1854—6t.

STOVES!

On hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

NEW FALL GOODS!

The undersigned thankful to their numerous patrons for their kind and very liberal patronage, respectfully informs them that they have just received from the eastern cities, a handsome assortment of new style Fall Goods, suitable for the present and coming season, comprising French and English Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Satin and Worsted Vestings, Cravats and hdkffs., knit Merino Shirts and Drawers, Cashmeres, Mansseline De Rege, Mousseline Delaines, Coburg and Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, Silk Poplins, Black Gros De Rhine, and Fancy Silks, Prints from a fip up, Muslins bleached and unbleached from a fip up, all widths, Thibet and Bay State Shawls, Ginghams, Checks, Linseys, Tickings, Drillings, Cambrics, Nankeens, Crash, Diapers, Damask Table Cloths and Covers, White Goods, Embroiders, Sleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, and Brooms, Groceries, N. O. Sugars, White Clarified, Pulverized, and Crushed do., Golden Syrup, N. O. Molasses, good Rio Coffee 12½, Prime do 15 cents, Spices, Teas, Chocolate, Extract of Coffee, Tobacco, Flax Seed, Sperm and Whale Oils, Drugs, Patent Medicine, Cattle Powders, together with 1001 other articles adapted to the wants of the people, all of which they will sell at the very lowest possible prices for cash and approved produce, or upon short credit to good and punctual customers. And, as our motto, short profits, many sales, and quick returns, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, we feel assured we can make it to the advantage of all in search of cheap bargains to give us a call before purchasing.

All kinds of Produce taken for Goods.

RUPP & OSTER.

Bedford, Sept. 22, 1854.

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Bedford. To No. 1, May Term, 1854.

Breve de partitione facienda.

JACOB KOONS
vs.
Mary Ann Koons, Daniel Koons, Rebecca Koons, Henry Koons, John S. Biddle and Barbara his wife, in right of said Barbara, Eliza Koons, and Susannah Koons; David Koons, Eve Koons, and Suffiah Koons, by their guardian *ad litem*, S. H. Tate, Esq.

Notice is hereby given to the parties above named, that the Court, upon motion of JNO. P. REED, ESQ., have confirmed the return of the Sheriff, and the inquisition and valuation or appraisement taken and made under the above writ, and have granted a RULE on all persons interested, to come into Court on the 20th day of November next, to accept or refuse the lands and tenements in said writ mentioned, according to the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided.

By order of the Court.
D. WASHABAUGH,
Sept. 22, 1854.—6t. *Prothonotary.*

COMMON SCHOOLS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the County Superintendent of Common Schools for Bedford county, will meet the Directors of each Township, in the following order, for the purpose of holding examinations and awarding Certificates to applicants who desire to be employed as Teachers:

Juniata township at Buenavista on Monday the 30th of October, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Napier township, at the house of George Colvin, in Schellsburg, on Tuesday the 31st of October, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Bedford borough on Saturday the 14th day of October, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Colerain township at Rainsburg, on Monday the 16th day of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Southampton township at Chaneysville on Tuesday the 17th day of October, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Monroe township, at Clearville, on Wednesday the 18th of October, at ten o'clock, A. M.

East Providence township, at Juniata Crossing, on Thursday the 19th of October, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

West Providence township, at the house of Jacob Ebert, Bloody Run, on Friday the 20th of October, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Hopewell and Broadtop townships, at Hopewell Iron Works, on Monday the 23d of October, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Liberty township, at Stonerstown, on Tuesday the 24th day of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Middle and South Woodbury townships at the town of Woodbury, on Wednesday the 25th of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Union township, at the house of John Fickes, on Thursday the 26th of October, at ten o'clock, A. M.

St. Clair township, at the house of Gideon D. Trout, Spring Mills, on Friday the 27th of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞All persons desiring to be employed as Teachers, will be present for examination. Examinations should always be public, and in presence of as many School Directors, and other citizens as will attend.

T. R. GETTYS,
County Superintendent.

Oct. 6, 1854.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Napier Township, on the 5th of Sept., a dark brown heifer, with a white stripe on the back and belly, supposed to be two years old last spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

PETER MOWRY.

Sept. 22, 1854.*

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞*Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

DR. P. S. THOMPSON

Having permanently located at Centreville, Bedford County, Pa. offers his Professional services to the Citizens of the surrounding Country. Office and Residence at the Half-Way House.

July 28, 1854.—2m.

Mens, Boys, and Youths, city-made calf-skin Boots, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

VINEGAR WANTED.—A fair price will be given for Ten Barrels of pure Cider Vinegar, by

Sept. 8, 1854. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,

RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius: or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE GENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

ZINC PAINTS.

One-third cheaper than White Lead, and free from all Poisonous Qualities.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

HAVING greatly enlarged their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their SUPERIOR PAINTS, DRY, and GROUND IN OIL, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds; also DRY, in barrels, of 200 pounds each. Their WHITE ZINC, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted PURE and unsurpassed for BODY and UNIFORM WHITENESS.

A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their paints to keep soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZINC PAINT, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores from New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces.

Their STONE COLOR PAINT possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots, Outbuilding, Bridges, &c.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents.

FRENCH & RICHARDS,

Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers, N. W. cor. of 10th & Market Sts., Phildelphia.

May 26, 1854.—6m.

Wool, Rag, List and Hemp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

Ice Cream.

The subscriber has opened his Ice Cream Saloon for the present Season, and is fully prepared to serve up this delicacy in the best style.—He has two Parlors, handsomely furnished—one for Ladies, the other for Gentlemen.—He also keeps a constant supply of cakes and Confectionary of every description, and the best of Mead and Small Beer.

JOHN J. LUTHER.

June 16, 1854.

PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale three desirable FARMS—No. 1 containing 100 acres, No. 2, 150 acres, and No. 3, 100 acres, all under a high state of cultivation and well improved, about one-half of each farm cleared and divided into small fields and meadows, all well watered with running water—also, well timbered and the very best selection of choice fruits. These farms are adjoining, all have good buildings erected upon them, and will be sold seperate or together to suit purchasers, and on easy payments. Said property is situated in Bedford Township, Bedford County, within 5 miles of the Borough of Bedford, in the Dennings' Creek Valley, and within a half mile of the new Lutheran Church of Pleasant Valley. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to say more as persons wishing to purchase will please call on the subscriber, living on the farm, and judge for themselves.

NIMROD NORRIS.

August 25, 1854.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Farm on which he at present resides, situate 4½ miles west of Schellsburg, in Juniata Township, Bedford County, on the Turnpike Road leading from Bedford to Pittsburg, containing 246 acres of good land, 125 acres cleared, 15 acres of meadow and land sufficient for making as much more. The buildings are a good dwelling house, part log and part stone, (the stone part rough-cast,) Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Granary, Dry-house, &c.—a Well of excellent water near the door, and a running pump a short distance off. Also, a fine orchard of choice fruit, say 200 trees, consisting of Apples, Cherries, Plums, Pears, &c. About fifty acres of the land is well set in Clover.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase a fine Farm with a small sum of money can do so by calling on the subscriber.

GEORGE G. BURNS.

June 2, 1854.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Intelligence from Cuba.

A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principees, Casadoris, Havanas, Ceroots, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superier quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

Russell & Boyd,

Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Bedford and the adjoining counties.

Agencies, collections and all other business entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

☞ OFFICE in Juliana Street, south of the Court House, and opposite the residence of William Lyon, Esq.

April 22, 1853.—1y.

King & Moorhead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,

No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853-1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raignel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase GOODS, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

F. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This ESSENCE is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, so common, it is of inestimable value.—During the prevalence of epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family, individual or traveller should be without it, as it enables the system to resist the influence of incipient disease, which lurk in a changing climate.

CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. Brown, at his drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable Apothecaries in the United States, and in Bedford, Pa. by SAM'L D. SCOTT.

Sept. 30, 1853—1y.

D. E. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

James M. Gibson

Respectfully begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Bedford and vicinity that he has added to his former stock of GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, embracing Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Wear for Men and Boys, Hats, &c., &c. Also Boots and Shoes in great variety for men, women, and children—a very large supply of SEGARS of a very superior quality, also half-Spanish and Common—Tobacco and Snuff—Raisins, Prunes, Nuts in variety, and candies of every quality and flavor—Spices of every description—Ready-Made Clothing—a very superior article of Shaving Cream, and Perfumery of the richest and most approved quality—Syrups of various flavors, a superior article of Yeast Powders, to which he invites especial attention—Young Hyson and Imperial Teas, Toys, Envelopes, and Trimmings. His stock of *Jewelry* is not only large, but of a very fine quality. He has also on hand a supply of most excellent CLOCKS. As usual, he will constantly keep Flour, Bacon, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Molasses, &c., &c. He returns many thanks for the generous patronage heretofore conferred upon him, and respectfully asks for a continuance of former favors, satisfied that he can render satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Bedford, May 20, 1853.

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞ All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Watches and Jewelry.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and is now opening at his old stand in the Borough of Bedford, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, a well selected assortment of Watches and Jewelry, consisting, in part, of Fine Gold Levers, Lepine & Silver Watches—also a variety of Gold Chains, Keys, Gold Pencils, & Pens—Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, &c. Albatta Spoons and Forks, and 8 day and 30 hour Clocks. Persons will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock. My motto is quick sales and small profits. Watches & Clocks repaired as usual.

H. NICODEMUS.

Aug. 26, 1853.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next. All accounts unsettled at that date will be collcted by course of law.

C. N. HICKOK.

March 31, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

MISS MARGARET C. FETTERLY,

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity that she is prepared to make Dresses, of every description, in the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Having made arrangements to keep a general assortment of TRIMMINGS for Dresses, Ladies will find it to their advantage to give her a call. She will also keep BONNETS, and a general variety of Fancy articles. She hopes to meet with liberal encouragement.

April 21, 1854.*

A DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY

For Sale.

The subscriber, anxious to go west, offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Town Property on which he at present resides, in Schellsburg Borough.

There are two Lots, (one of which is a corner lot,) 66 feet front by 240 feet deep, on which there is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, 40 feet front and 20 feet back, with Brick back building, 20 by 16 feet, with double back porch, all nearly new.

Also, a two story Frame Carriage Shop, 58 by 20 feet, with Smith Shop adjoining, 35 by 19 feet, and Carriage and Lumber House, 16 by 30 feet, an excellent new or nearly new Stable, and other out buildings thereon erected.

The location is in the most desirable part of the Town, and one well suited for the Carriage Manufacturing Business, or the same may be changed to suit the Foundry or any other Mechanical pursuit. The shops are sufficiently large to work 10 or 12 hands to advantage.

Being near the Allegheny, the best of Lumber can be had cheap—and coal can be got to great advantage.

Any person wishing to purchase property and start the Carriage Manufacturing Business, will do well to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to sell if he can.

For terms, &c., enquire either of the subscriber in Schellsburg, or Jno. P. Reed, Esq., Bedford, Pa.

G. W. HUNT.

June 23, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞ Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

Not a Particle of Mercury in it!

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This valuable Medicine, which has become celebrated for the number of extraordinary cures effected through its agency, has induced the proprietors, at the urgent request of their friends, to offer it to the public, which they do with the utmost confidence in its virtues and wonderful curative properties. The following certificates, selected from a large number, are, however, stronger testimony than the mere word of the proprietors: and are all from gentlemen well known in their localities, and of the highest respectability, many of them residing in the city of Richmond, Va.

F. BOYDEN, Esq., of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, known every where, says he has seen the Medicine called CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE administered in over a hundred cases, in nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, with the most astonishingly good results. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen.

C. B. LUCK, Esq., now in the city of Richmond, and for many years in the Post Office, has such confidence in the astonishing efficacy of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, that he has bought upwards of 50 bottles, which he has given away to the afflicted. Mr. Luck says he has never known it to fail when taken according to directions.

Dr. MINGE, a practising Physician, and formerly of the City Hotel, in the city of Richmond, says he has witnessed in a number of instances the effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE which were most truly surprising. He says in a case of Consumption, dependent on the Liver, the good effects were wonderful indeed.

Still another Cure for Scrofula.—I had a very valuable boy cured of Scrofula by Carter's Spanish Mixture. I consider it truly a valuable medicine. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Conductor on the R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va.

Salt Rheum of 20 years Standing Cured.

Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, residing in the city of Richmond, was cured by three bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, of Salt Rheum, which he had nearly 20 years, and which all the physicians of the city could not cure. Mr. Thompson is a well known merchant in the city of Richmond, Va., and his cure is most remarkable.

WM. A. MATTHEWS, of Richmond, had a servant cured of Syphilis, in the worst form, by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He says he cheerfully recommends it, and considers it an invaluable medicine.

EDWIN BURTON, commissioner of the revenue, says he has seen the good effects of Carter's Spanish Mixture in a number of Syphilitic cases, and says it is a perfect cure for that horrible disease.

WM. G. HARWOOD, of Richmond, cured of Old Sores and Ulcers, which disabled him from walking. Took a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and was enabled to walk without a crutch, in a short time permanently cured.

BENNETT & BEERS, Prop'rs,
No. 125, Main Street, Richmond, Va.

For sale by Dr. S. D. Scott, Bedford—J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run—A. B. Bunn, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines every where.

Oct. 14, 1853.—1y.

PLASTERING LATHS.

The subscriber having rebuilt a mill for sawing, in Union Township, is prepared to furnish any quantity of 'plastering Laths' at the shortest notice, at $1,50 per thousand for three feet long—other lengths in proportion. Address St. Clairsville.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Feb. 17, 1854.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Strong Testimony in favor of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia: the great remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, &c.

Hutch & Broomhall, W. Chester, Pa., 1850, said: "The general satisfaction expressed by those who have used Hoofland's German Bitters, is, perhaps unparalleled; some think it worth its weight in gold."

Abel Turrel, Montrose, Pa. Feb. 7, 1852, said: "Your German Bitters have gone off very rapidly. I have sold about half a dozen to a very respectable Baptist Clergyman of my acquaintance, who attributed his restoration to health to the use of these Bitters.

C. E. Lathrop, Tunkhannock, Pa., May 25 1851, said: "Almost any number of certificates can be obtained from some of the best men in this section as to the efficacy of the German Bitters, should it be deemed advisable. It is a medicine that emphatically recommends itself, and in every instance has produced a good report."

A. B. Kaufman, Lancaster, April 30, 1850, said: "I have been for a series of years afflicted with Dyspepsia, Inactivity of the Liver, and Nervous Debility. My mental powers have been so reduced as to render me quite unfit for the transaction of any kind of business. After consulting many eminent physicians, and using their prescriptions, and after using the most popular remedies of the day, supposed to be applicable to my case, I always failed to have a permanent relief. A friend, with much pursuasion, induced me to try a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I have used one bottle, and this day commmence the second. I can, with cheerfulness, state that it has happily improved me. My appetite and spirits have astonishingly improved, and I begin to feel as though I had grown (suddenly) ten years younger; and really, I am almost prepared to say that I now consider myself calculated for any business, while, ten days ago, I would have as soon undertaken to *square the circle* as to have attempted it."

For sale by DR. S. D. SCOTT, Bedford, and respectable dealers in medicine everywhere.

Oct. 14, 1853.—1y.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds: 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, living in Bedford Township, Bedford County, about the 19th day of August, a Black Heifer, supposed to be two years old—no ear or other marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

W. N. FARQUHAR.

Sept. 1, 1854.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

WOOD STREET, FITTSBURGH, PA.,

BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

Bedford Academy

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. JOHN LYON, PRINCIPAL.

W. W. CAMPBELL, A. B.,

Associate Principal.

THE first session of the fourth school year of this Institution will open on the first Monday of September, 1854.

The present school year opens auspiciously. The Principal looks forward with confidence, under God's favor, to its efficiency and success. With enlarged experience and invigorated health, with the Teacher of his choice, who has already commended himself to the attachment and confidence of this community, and with a corps of students already drilled and animated with some generous enthusiasm for knowledge, he hopes fully to sustain the high estimation in which his fellow-citizens have been pleased to regard this school of learning. The studies of the advanced class will cover a good part of the Junior and Senior Course in our best Colleges. No pains will be spared to develope the intellect and perfect the scholarship of the Juvenile *Classes*. While memory is cultivated, and accuracy of recitation enforced, where set words are important, it is our guiding principle, that the great object of Education is to teach the young mind *how to think*, and to express in suitable language what it thinks. We ever keep in view that "the repetition, parrot-like, of the words of the school book, by the pupil, evinces neither his knowledge of the subject nor his power to enunciate it; and much less do the monosyllabic answers to a fixed set of questions."

If practice upon this principle gives the Teacher more labor, it will ensure *him* a higher reward and the Pupil a thousand-fold more benefit.

During the past year an *Astronomical Apparatus* has been procured, at a cost of $60.

Seperate entrances and seperate seats are appropriated to the Male and Female Departments.

It has long been a Desideratum with the Principal to introduce a *thorough and scientific study of vocal music* as a part of the Academic Course. It will now take its place by the side of Grammar and Arithmatic as a daily recitation. We hope to wipe off that reproach for Deficiency here which lies so justly against most of the Schools and Academies of England and America.

No Pupil received for less than 1 quarter.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00

Bedford, August 19, 1853.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

ENVELOPES,

DIE SINKING & ENGRAVING.

Dies altered, Envelopes stamped with business cards, Homœopathic Envelopes, self-sealed and printed. Paper Bags for putting up Garden and Flower Seeds, with printed directions, at 55 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, by

WILLIAM COLBERT.

N. B. *Orders will be delivered by Express, or as per agreement.*

March 24, 1854.—6m.

Franklin House.

Chesnut Street, between Third and Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21st.

OLIVER H. P. PARKER, of Ohio, and JAMES H. LAIRD, of this city, having leased the above well known and popular house, for a term of years, are now prepared to accomodate guests in a manner equal to any house in the City.

The location of this House is superior to any other, being in immediate proximity to business: also to most of the Banks, Public Offices, Post Office and the Exchange, where omnibusses start for all parts of the City.

The house having been put in thorough repair, and new furniture added, with many modern improvements, will add much to the comfort of guests. The tables will at all times be suppiled with the best the market affords, and nothing shall be wanting, on our part, to make the FRANKLIN truly the Travelers' Home.

Your patronage is most respectfully solicited.

PARKER & LAIRD.

July 21, 1854.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass Scythes for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.